

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1790.

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New-York Weekly Museum.

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The Life and Adventures of a Good-Natured Indian.

Y father was the youngest son of a good family, was possessed of a small living; his education was above his fortune, and his generosity greater than his education.

As his fortune was but small, he lived up to the very extent of it; he had no intentions of leaving his children, for this he was tired; he was resolved they should have learning, for learning he used to observe, was better than silver or gold.

After I had resided at college seven years, my father died, and left me his—blessing—Thus shroved from shore, without ill-nature to protect, or cunning to guide, or proper stores to subsist me in so dangerous a voyage, I was obliged to embark in the wide world at twenty-two. But in order to settle in life, my friends advised me (for they always advised when they began to despise us) they advised me, I say to go into orders.

To be obliged to wear a big wig when I liked my own long hair better, or a black coat when I had rather dress in brown, I thought was such a restraint, upon my liberty, that I absolutely rejected the proposal. A priest in these times, is not the same mortified creature that a Bronzee is in China; nor he that fasts best, but he that eats best, is reckoned the best liver; yet I reject a life of luxury, indolence and ease, from no other consideration but that boyish one of dress, so that my friends were now perfectly satisfied that I was undone; and yet they thought it a pity for one who had not the least harm in him, and was so very good-natured.

Poverty naturally begets dependence, and I was admitted a flatterer to a great man. At first I was surprised that the situation of a flatterer at a great man's table could be tho' disagreeable; there was no great trouble in listening attentively when he spoke, and laughing when he looked round for applause, this even good manners might have obliged me to perform; I found however, too soon, that my patron was a greater dunce than myself, and from that moment my power of flattery was at an end. I now rather aimed at setting him right than at receiving his absurdities, with submission; to flatter those we do not know is an easy task, but to flatter our intimate acquaintances, all whose foibles are strongly in our eye, is drudgery insupportable. Every time I now opened my lips in his praise, my falsehood went to my conscience; he soon perceived me to be unfit for service, I was therefore immediately discharged; my patron at the same time being graciously pleased to observe, that he believed I was tolerable good natured, and had not the least harm in me.

Disappointed in ambition I had recourse to love. A young lady who lived with her aunt, and was possessed of a pretty fortune in her own disposal, had given me, as I fancied, some reasons to expect success. The symptoms by which I was guided, were striking; she always laughed with me at her awkward acquaintances, and at her aunt among the number; she always observed that a man of sense would make a better husband than a fool; and I as constantly applied the observation in my own favour. She continually talked in my company of friendship and the beauties of the mind, and spoke of Mr. Prattle the lawyer, my rival, with detestation. These were circumstances which I thought strongly in my favour: so after revolving, and re-revolving, I had courage enough to tell her my mind; Miss heard my proposal with serenity, seeming all the time to study the figures of her fan. Out at last it came. There was but one small objection to complete our happiness, which was no more than—that that she was married three months before to Mr. Prattle the lawyer! By way of consolation, however, she observed, that though I was disappointed in her, my addresses to her aunt would probably kindle her into a sensibility, as the old lady always allowed, me to be a very good natured kind of a man, and not to have the least share of harm in me.

Yet still I had friends, numerous friends, to them I was resolved to apply. O friendship! thou fond soother of the human breast, to thee we fly in every calamity; in thee the wretched seek for succour; on thee the care-tired son of misery fondly relies; from thy kind assurance the unfortunate always hope relief, and may be ever—sure of disappointment! My first application was to a friend who had frequently offered to lend me money when he knew I did not want it. I informed him, that now was the time to put his friendship to the test; that I wanted to borrow a couple of hundreds for a certain occasion, and was resolved to take it from him. And pray sir, cried my friend, do you want *all* this money? Indeed I never wanted it more, returned I. I am sorry for that with all my heart: for they who want money when they come to borrow will always want when they should come to pay.

From him I flew with indignation to one of the best friends I had in the world, and made the same request. Indeed, cries my friend, I always thought it would come to this. You know, sir, I would not advise you but for your own good; but your conduct has been hitherto ridiculous in the highest degree; and some of your acquaintance always thought you a silly fellow; let me see you want two hundred sir, exactly? To confess the truth, returned I, I shall want three hundred; but then, I have another friend of whom I can

borrow the rest. Why then replied my friend I would recommend it to you, to borrow that whole sum from that other friend, and then one note will serve for all you know.

Poverty now began to come fast upon me; yet, instead of growing more provident or cautious as I grew poorer, I became every day more indolent and simple. A friend was arrested for fifty pounds, I was unable to extricate him, except by becoming his bail; when at liberty, he fled from his creditors, left me to take his place. In prison I expected greater satisfaction than I had enjoyed at large; I hoped to converse with men in this new world, simple and believing like myself; but I found them as cunning and as cautious as those in the world I had left behind. They spunged upon my money while it lasted borrowed my clothes, and never returned them, and cheated me when I played at cribbage. All this was done because they believed me to be very good natured, and knew that I had no harm in me.

Upon my first entrance into this mansion, which to some is the abode of despair, I felt no sensation different from those I had experienced abroad. I was now on side of the door, and those that were unconfined, were on the other: this was all the difference between us. At first, indeed, I felt some uneasiness, in considering how I should provide this week for the wants of the week ensuing, but after some time, if I found myself sure of eating one day, I never troubled my head how I was to be supplied another. I seized every precarious meal, with the utmost good humour, indulging no rants of spleen at my situation, never called down heaven and all the stars to behold me dining upon a penny's worth of radishes; my very companions were taught to believe that I liked sallet better than mutton. I contented myself with thinking, that all my life I should either eat white bread or brown, considering that all that happened was for the best; laughed when I was not in pain, took the world as it went, and read Tacitus often for want of other books and company.

How long I might have continued in this torpid state of simplicity I cannot tell, had I not often been roused by seeing an old acquaintance, whom I knew to be a prudent blockhead, preferred to a post in the government. I now found that I had pursued a wrong track, and that the true way of being able to relieve others, was first to aim at independence myself. My immediate care, therefore was to leave my present habitation, and make an entire reformation in my conduct and behaviour. For a free open undesigning deportment, I put on that of cloveneys and prudence; and, for which I shall praise myself as long as I live, was the refusing half-a-dollar, to an old intimate, at a time when he

wanted it, and I had it to spare. I now therefore pursued a course of uninterrupted frugality, seldom wanted a dinner, and was consequently invited to twenty. I soon began to get the name of a saving hunk that had money, and insensibly grew into esteem. Neighbours have asked my advice in the disposal of their daughters, and I have always taken care not to give any. I have contracted a friendship with an usurer, only by observing that if we take a farthing from a thousand pounds it is a thousand pounds no longer. I have been invited to a miser's table, by pretending to hate animal food; and am now actually upon a treaty of marriage with a rich widow, for only having observed that bread was rising. If ever I am asked a question, whether I know it or not, instead of answering I only smile and look wise. If charity is proposed, I go about with a hat, but put nothing in it myself. If a wretch solicits my pity, I observe, that the world is filled with impostures, and take a certain method of not being deceived, by never relieving. In short I now find the truest way of finding esteem, even from the indigent, is to give away nothing, and thus have much in our power to give.

—
The EXPIRING MAID:

DOES this rose look so gay to mock my faded form?—I will turn me from its beauties while it remains the symbol of what it was, and wait the evening hour when it will become the emblem of what I am. That venerable oak which stretches forth its bare limbs where that verdure sprouts, and in whose trunk vegetation has lost its powers, sooths my anxious heart.—But no tree has long been the glory of the plain, an entire age conducted it to a slow maturity, and a long course of years watch over its decay, while I am scarce opened into blossom when I feel my approaching end,—and a moment beholds me perish.—But wherefore should I complain? my life has been without offence, and that I die for love cannot be imputed to me as a crime by the Being who gave me such a tender heart, and clothed the virtue of Heaven in the mortal form which Horatio bore. I loved Heaven in him, and am going to an eternal participation of it with him. His form is mouldering away,—but what of that? our souls are still united, and my dust will soon mingle with his; the cypress that grows beside the grave will soon cast its shadow over mine; nor will it disgrace even his celestial nature, to feel the glory of the sacrifice. Ye chaste thoughts of my being,—ye tender guardians of my infancy,—ye faithful friends of my youth,—regret me not, you will soon see me no more. But I shall be happy:—it seems as if Horatio's spirit waited for mine—that Heaven cannot be perfect without me.—Does a disordered fancy deceive me, or is he not in yonder cloud?—he seems to chide my delays. I come, Horatio; be not impatient, nature will soon resign me,—the bands are loosening,—one more sigh, and I am thine for ever!

—
RULES and MAXIMS for promoting MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Addressed to all the Widows, Wives, and Maids in America.

DISPUTE not with your husband, be the occasion what it will; but much rather deny yourself the trivial satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risque a quarrel, or create a heart burning, which it is impossible to know the end of.

In your prayers be sure to add a clause for grace to make a good wife; and at the same time resolve to do your utmost endeavours towards it.

—
Congress of the United-States.

N E W - Y O R K.

MONDAY, June 21, 1790.

THE Post-Office bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr Vining moved that the bill providing the ways and means for funding the public debt, should be ordered to be engrossed. After a short debate, the yeas and nays were called, and were yeas 23—nays 35.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, a committee was appointed to prepare and bring forward a system of ways and means to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt. The committee are Messrs. Fitzsimons, Madison, Sedgwick, Sherman and Tucker.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had agreed to the resolution for appointing a joint committee to consider of and report what business it will be proper to finish previous to an adjournment—and also to consider when an adjournment shall take place. Also that the Senate had passed the bill for satisfying the demand of John McCord, to which they had made several amendments.

The house went into a committee on the amendatory bill for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States. Several amendments being made, and the bill gone through with, the committee rose and reported. The house accepted of the report, and after several additional amendments had been made, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

TUESDAY, June 22.

The bill for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States, was taken up in the house the last time, and, after some amendments being made and the blanks filled up, it passed, and was sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating the trade and intercourse with the southern Indians, M^r Boudinot in the chair.

The committee having gone through the bill, reported the same with amendments, which was then taken up in the house, and sundry other amendments agreed to.

The house having gone through the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

The bill for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, was debated, and after some amendments, passed the house.

Mr. Seney reported a bill to satisfy the claims of James Goold.

Mr. Gerry reported a list of books necessary for the use of Congress.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the Tonnage bill, which having undergone some amendments, the committee arose and reported, and the house ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house, that they had receded from their amendments to the bill, providing for an intercourse with foreign nations, and proposed some further amendments, to which they requested the concurrence of the house.

THURSDAY, June 24.

An engrossed bill imposing duties on the Tonnage of ships or vessels was read a third time and passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee; to whom was referred the petition of the Officers of the late navy of the United States, praying for the like commutation or half pay, as was granted to the Officers of the late army.

The committee reported that they did not find any reason sufficient to justify the difference that has been made in the compensation of the Officers of the army and of the navy of the United States; and are therefore of opinion, that a law ought to pass for granting five years pay equal to the commutation of half pay, and also a bounty of land to the Officers of the navy upon the same principals and in the same manner as has been granted to the Officers of the army of the United States.

FRIDAY, June 25.

The bill providing for the means of intercourse with foreign nations with the amendments proposed by the committee of conference, was taken up by the house, and some amendments agreed to—amongst which was, the striking out thirty, and inserting forty thousand dollars.

The bill for the regulation of seamen in the service of the United States, was taken under consideration, and several amendments agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill concerning the navigation and trade of the United States, was next taken up, and a lengthy debate ensued until past the usual hour of adjournment.—The committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned until Monday.

—
SAVANNAH, June 10.

We learn from St Augustine, that Col. M'Gillivray and several of the Creek Headmen, set out from the nation about 15 days ago, for New-York on business with Congress.

In the afternoon of Wednesday the 2d instant, whilst people were assembling in the church at Sunbury, to hear the examination of the scholars of the academy, the building was struck by lightning which entering the church, killed two young men, named Cubege and Cole, and a valuable negro man belonging to Captain Peacock, named Peter.

By a schooner, which arrived here yesterday from Tobago, we learn, that the troops stationed at the town of Port Louis (formerly called Scarborough) having been dissatisfied with their commanding officer, had him apprehended, and were on the point of executing him, but were prevented by the entreaty and exertions of some of the officers and inhabitants. They however insisted on his being sent immediately to Martinico, which was accordingly done. After this the troops became outrageous, and suspecting the inhabitants were about to rise against them set fire to the town in different places, and soon reduced the whole, (supposed to contain 150 houses or upwards) to ashes. They a few hours after chartered two American brigs, and sailed for France. The inhabitants are in the utmost distress, many of them having lost their all, as the soldiers would not suffer a single article of merchandize or furniture to be removed during the fire. They left a company of artillery to guard the fort.

PETERSBURG, June 10.

On Thursday last came to this town on his way to Charleston, a man who says his name was Archibald Ross, and gives the following account of himself.—That about five years ago he entered as mate on board a ship called Julius Caesar, belonging to Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Squires which was then lying at Charleston, and about to sail to Calais, in Spain.—That after they had proceeded on their voyage as far as the Western Islands, they were taken by two Algerine vessels, and carried into Algiers. That the third day after their arrival there, the whole of the ships company, which consisted of twenty-two, including the Captain and himself, received sentence of slavery for life.—That part of them, viz. John Henderson, John Wilkinson, John Woodrow, Archibald Kidd, James Cary, William Wells, Archi-

bald M'Caleb, John Young, Luther Eldrikin, Peter Sterling, John M'Callum, William Spiers and Martin Barr, were sent into the country, and chained along side of mules, to work with them, (this he says is the usual manner in which they work their slaves on land) and another of the ships company, William Woodrow, being a young handsome man, was castrated and sent to the Seraglio, to take care of the women; the remainder, viz. Capt. Squires, himself, John Smith, Archibald Deacon, William Jackson, David Smith David Davis, (Carpenter) and William M'Graw, were sent on board a galley, and chained to the oars—That Capt. Squires died while in slavery.—That during their confinement, those that were on board the galley made several attempts to make their escape but all proved fruitless, until about 5 months ago, when a favourable opportunity offered to clear themselves of their inhuman masters; to effect this they killed one or two of the guard, confined the rest, seized upon a small galley that was lying near the one they were in, and set sail for Old Gibraltar, where they arrived in a few hours, and once more enjoyed their liberty: But notwithstanding they had obtained this, they were without cloathing, provision, or money to purchase them, and the only way they had to raise any money was, by selling the galley they ran away with; this was purchased by some person residing there, for 600 dollars—but who never paid them a shilling for it—so that on their first arrival in a Christian country, they experienced a piece of rougery that no savage would exercise upon their distressed fellow-creatures.—In this situation they would have suffered very much, if it had not been for the English Consul, who very kindly furnished them with some necessaries, until an opportunity offered to them to sail to their respective friends. A vessel being about to sail from Spain for Boston, himself and Archibald Deacon, entered on board of her, and arrived there safe, where he left Archibald Deacon, and proceeded on in a vessel bound to Fredericksburg, from which place he came here, on his way to Charleston, where his friends reside. The remaining five he left in Spain, waiting for another opportunity.

The said Ross also informs, that he saw a Capt. Henry Whiting, belonging to Virginia, in slavery; and that it is generally supposed the Turks have 4000 Christians in slavery, amongst which are about 220 sea Captains.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

A correspondent observes, with great pleasure, the various improvements carrying forward in almost every quarter of this city, amongst which the Bridge at the Fly-Market is not the least convenient. This, however, is not equal to the laudable plan now in contemplation, of raising the roof of the Market, and erecting new pillars of brick to support the same, which it is said has been set on foot by sundry citizens, who intend to solicit for subscriptions to support this excellent measure.

[*Daily Gazette.*]

Such has, for some time, been the scarcity of water at Cape-Francois, that the inhabitants were under great apprehensions of not having a sufficiency to supply the immediate wants of Nature. By the last accounts no rain had fallen for a considerable time, and the whole of their fountains were nearly dry.

About the beginning of the current month, a hurricane or thunder storm happened at Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehannah, the most severe that is remembered ever to have appeared in those parts. It was accompanied with hail, thunder, and lightning, it unrooted houses and blew down chimnies, tore up apple trees by the roots, and did considerable other damage: two men were killed, a girl had her arm fractured, and another her leg broke,

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed the Sieur DE LA MORT, Vice Consul of the United States, for the port of Havre, in the kingdom of France.

It is said that the Senate have amended the funding bill, by striking out all the alternatives proposed by the House of Representatives, and fixing the rate of interest on the whole of the public debt, at four per cent.

We hear that a motion was made in the Senate yesterday, to take up the resolution of the house respecting Congress holding their next session at Baltimore, and was negatived 13 to 12. Monday is the time assigned to consider this subject, by a former vote.

The Hon. Joseph Stanton, and the Hon. Theodore Foster, Senators of the United States from the State of Rhode-Island, took their seats in the Senate, yesterday.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

"The Universal Salvationists are hard at work to form a regular church and government, and from the present unsettled state of religious opinion in the world, I have scarcely any doubt but they will in some measure succeed in establishing, or rather reviving upon a permanent footing a doctrine so extremely flattering to human nature.—Murray is followed by crowds, and puts texts of scripture upon the rack in a building designed for different purposes. To combat the torrent of defection to this strange doctrine, some writings of Jonathan Edwards, D. D. are handed about with incredible zeal and assiduity. Few, however, read this heavy writer, and fewer still understand him. Upon me his works are an excellent anodyne:

"Drowsy I feel, and travel bedwards,
When I read the works of sleepy Edwards."

Extract of a letter from London, May 2.

"The Rev. John Wesley, a grey-headed veteran in the service of Religion, had lately a narrow escape in going from the Isle of Wight to preach at Portsmouth. The wind blowing strong, and the sea running high, the boat by some accident upset and filled with water. The Reverend Gentleman was a full hour in the sea, struggling with the waves, when a boat ventured out from the shore and picked him up. He seems to bear his misfortune with Christian patience and fortitude."

Captain Hosmer arrived at Salem, on Saturday, from Nantes. He brings no accounts of any remarkable disturbances in France; on the contrary, every thing appeared to be tranquil—the people were happy in the revolution which had been effected—the badges of party were lying aside, the Nobles who had quitted the kingdom, were invited by authority to return and occupy their estates; many had accepted the invitation, and the estates of those who should not return, within a fixed time were to be confiscated.

Extract of a letter from Bridgewater (England)
dated March 20, 1790.

"Last night died, of a mortification in his leg, occasioned by a compound fracture, William Bridgen, Esq. of this place. By his death a considerable estate devolves to Dr. Thomas Bridgen Attwood; formerly a practitioner in this town, which he left in the year 1763 to settle at New-York, in North-America. With the estate he must assume the family name of Bridgen."

Extract of a letter from the General and Intendant of St. Domingo, to the Honorable Vice Consul of Virginia, dated Port-au-Prince, April 22, 1790.

"We have just now issued an ordinance giving permission for the introduction (for an unlimited time) of flour and biscuit, of foreign growth and manufacture. The introduction of the said articles will not cease till two months after the ordinances shall be repealed."

Yesterday arrived his Catholic Majesty's ship of war the Galveston, in 16 days from the Havannah.

Died last Wednesday, universally regretted, the Rev. Mr. BLOOMER, rector of the Episcopal Church of Jamaica, Long-Island.

* * * We are informed, that the sale of Tickets in the New-York City Lottery, has been so favourable, that the Managers are making preparations to draw at the time appointed.

MARINE LIST.

Ship Generous Friends, Gray, St. Johns.

Nancy, —, Philadelphia.

Snow Aurora, King, Kingston.

Brig Fame, Harvey, Grenock.

Grange, Finley, Dublin.

William, —, Grenada.

Betsey, Wallace, St. Croix.

Schooner Stag, Thompson, New-Providence.

Sloop Dove, Parker, Bermuda.

Randolph, Smith, Port-au-Prince.

Jenny, Scherméhorne, Savannah.

Experiment, Nixon, Curracao.

Sally, Clark, St. Johns.

ENIGMA.

I Boast existence long ere man
Was form'd, or even time began,
And 'midst the gloomy chaos reign'd,
Till this new world my power restrain'd;
Yet did I some time still reside
With Adam, whilst without his bride;
But, soon as woman saw the light,
From Eden I was put to flight:
And now with modish awe, I shun
The sex, as darkness flies the sun,
Save when some tender yielding maid,
For reasons known, implores my aid.
Routs, balls and company I quit,
To seek a more secure retreat,
Beneath the woods sequester'd shade,
Or haunt the mansions of the dead.
My aid the want of sense supplies,
And makes the blockhead pass for wise:
'Tis—but no more; my name you'll find,
By what's premis'd, unless you're blind.

S. S.

EPICRAM.

SAYS honest Dick to trusty Jack,
Your conscience is so very black:
If you don't mend, you'll surely go,
Amongst the brimstone blades below.
Jack answer'd with a look full sad,
If my condition be so bad;
Think, Richard, think, what must befall
You, who no conscience have at all.

* * * * *

MR. D'E DUPORT,

Music and Dancing Master,

From the Opera House, Paris.

TAKES the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he has just arrived from Paris, where he taught those polite accomplishments to the first characters;—And he flatters himself that he will be able to give every satisfaction to those who may please to encourage him, as he has brought over the most polite and fashionable Minuets, Cotillions and Country Dances, &c. now in vogue in Paris and London, and will engage to complete a pupil in this truly beautiful accomplishment, in three months. He promises himself that his terms will be so reasonable as to meet the approbation of those Ladies and gentlemen who may please to honor him with their patronage.

N. B. From six o'clock in the evening till ten, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, he will teach the violin.—All commands will be duly attended to, by leaving them with the Printers hereof.

New-York, June 26, 1790.

III 3

Court of Apollo.

On a View of a STORMY SEA.

LOUD breathes the wind, and hoarse the bilows roar,
And curl their foaming tops and lash the shore ;
While mid the flood the daring vessel braves
The silver dashings of the insurate waves.
The seaman trembles at the threat'ning gale,
Nor can command the helm, nor furl the sail ;
Th' unguided prow runs wanton o'er the main ;
Vain is the pilot's hand, his wishes vain !
Loud are the terrors of the dismal crew,
I hear their dying prayers and sad adieu ;
The lurking dangers of the rocky shore
Receives the advent'rous keel, and mid the roar
Of the rude storm, it sinks, to rise no more.
Blest be the hand that laid my weary head
Beneath the covert of life's humble shed !
Blest be the power who gave my heart to rest
Upon the softness of my Fanny's breast ;
When on her heav'nly bosom I repose,
Calm'd are my cares, and hush'd are all my woes.
Tho' fierce the storm, tho' loud the threat'ning blast,
She smiles and soon the threat'ning storm is past,
Hail then that pow'r by whom those smiles were
giv'n,
That add new joys to life, and tell of heav'n.

A N E C D O T E.

ASAILOR of Dublin, who had been abroad three years, came home, and finding his wife sitting with another man, by the fire, asked her where she had that child, sitting on her knee ? She reply'd, dear Jack, I thought you was dead, and I am married again ; very well says Jack but I married you first, and by G—d I will have you whilst I'm ashore, and he may be your husband when I am at sea, and I will pay half to maintain the children. They soon agreed and the second husband became drawer to his wife, in hopes that Jack will soon fail, that he may be Ladlord again.

HUGH HENDERSON

Has removed his store to No. 4, William Street, where he has an hand a General Assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold low for cash, Viz.

MOREENS
Rattinets
Shalloons
Tammies
Calimancoes
Stuff
Women's silk petticoats
Calimanco do.
Satinets
Everlastings
Men's sattin
Silk florentine
Women's black sattin
Sarsenet
Modes, 7-8 and 4-4
Superfine cloth
Second do.
Irish linens, 3-4, 7-8 & 4-4

Irish sheetings	
Home spun do.	
Jeans	
Fustians	
Dark chintzes	
Light do.	
Coarse callicoes	
Printed linens,	
Mussins	
Lawnes	
Cambricks	
Men's cotton hose	
Do. Silk do.	
Women's cotton do.	
And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.	

May 15.

Boarding and Lodging.

TWO or three gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging, at No. 2, Hanover-Square.

May 7.

THOMAS TAYLOR,

From LONDON,
Coffin-Plate Manufacturer, &c.

No. 2, Hanover-Square,

SERVES Joiners, Ironmongers, &c. at reduced prices.

O naments chas'd or engraved on tin, lead or brass, Church Branches, and all sorts of Brass Work finely cleaned, burnish'd and lacquer'd, Clock Faces Silver'd, &c.

Has on sale, some very fashionable Jewellery, Saddles, Briales Whips, and Dry-Goods, at very low prices.

May 15.

ANTHONY OGILVIE,

No. 18, Little Dock-street,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their generous encouragement, and hopes a continuance of their favours ; and informs them that he continues to carry on Houle and Sign painting, Gilding and Glazing, &c. He also paints Mahogany, Ebony and all kind of wood colours, Marble and Stone equal to the colour of stone, in the best and neatest manner.

All favours gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch. He flatters himself he is capable of giving full satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

New-York, May 1, 1790.

103

DOUGLASS and SMITH,

Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

Opposite the Chapel, Beekman Street,

BE leave to inform the Public in general and their friends in particular, that they carry on their business in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch.—As they served their times with the best and most noted workmen in this city, they flatter themselves that they will give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands.—They have for sale at their ware-room, a variety of neat and fashionable mahogany furniture as low as any in this city, and warranted as good. All favors gratefully acknowledged. 5

JOHN H. MERKLER,

Gold Smith, Jeweller and Hair Worker,

TAKES this method of informing the public and his friends that he has removed from the corner of Smith-street and Maiden lane to No. 93, Broadway, where he carries on his business in all its various branches, Miniature Pictures set Devices in Hair, Mourning Rings and Lockets made at the shortest notice. Also shops may be supplied with Lockets, fashionable Rings &c. set with elegant devices, by the dozen, on the most reasonable terms ever known here.

N. B. Orders from the country carefully attended to, and punctually executed. The full value is given for fine and Jeweller's Gold.

May 15.

105 8

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application for a Water Grant, opposite the lands of Brush, Luckey and Ackerman, at Wappings Creek.

ROBERT LUCKEY.

June 4, 1790.

108 6

GRAINING BOARDS, FOR CURRIERS,

MADE in the best manner, and of well seasoned wood, by HENRY RIKER, No. 87, Queen-street, a few doors above the Friends' Meeting-House.

May 7, 1790.

NATHANIEL SMITH,

PERFUMER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his hair powder and perfume manufactory, the sign of the Rose, from No. 187, Queen-Street, to No. 42, Hanover-Square, where he continues to manufacture his perfumed English white hair powder and his clarified hard and soft pomatum, on a new construction that was never introduced into this country before, they are rendered exceeding nutritive to hair, feels cool and pleasing to the head, and never causes the least heat or agitation, but on the contrary, strengthens and nourishes the hair, keeping it from turning grey, or combing off, to be had nowhere else but above, without his labels upon them.

Ladies and gentlemen's dressing cases ; Almond paste for the hands, Ditto balls, brown and white ; Rollers to curl the hair ; Gentlemen's dress black silk bags and routs for the hair ; Powder bags and boxes ; swan down and silk puffs, Razors & straps, Fine Windsor soap, Hard and soft pomatum ; Mare-schal, orange and tuberose ditto.

Smith still continues to make the full dress vergette toupees, such as cannot be equalled for ease and elegance, such as to save ladies a great deal of trouble with their own hair.

Smith's pomade de grasse for thickening the hair, Likewise his liniments for destroying nits in the hair, with printed directions. Fine lavender water, double distilled, drawn from the flowers,

Blacking cakes, Tortoiseshell sliders. Gentlemen's shaving boxes filled with soap, at 2s each, Shaving powder and shaving cakes, Long and short crooked tortoiseshell combs for ladies and gentlemen's hair, do. dressing combs. Smith's balsamic lip salve, and cold cream. His vegetable face powder, his nervous essence for the tooth-ach, his highly approved of milk of roses, with printed directions. Ladies dress and half dress cushions, curls and braids ready made, or made to any pattern, with a great assortment of long hair for sale ; with all the best kinds of hair powder, both scented and plain. Tooth and buckle brushes, Ivory and horn combs of all kinds, tooth powder and pearl dentifrice, Black lead pencils, and black pins. Smelling bottles and essence of bergamot, essence of lavender, do. of lemon, do. of orange, do. of thyme, with all kind of perfumed waters, and various other articles.

Masters of vessels and store keepers, supplied as usual, wholesale and retail, with the best articles in all the branches of perfumery, good and cheap.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

And ENGRAVING,

ARE performed at Mr. Burger's, No. 153 Water-street, near the Crane-Wharf—The engraving by Cornelius Tiebout—The printing by John Burger, jun. A specimen of their abilities may be seen at their shop.

It is presumed that this undertaking will meet with the encouragement of all those who wish the increase of the useful arts in this country.

N. B. Bills of exchange and lading, messages and shop cards, large maps and music, are neatly executed and printed at a reasonable price, and may be had at the shortest notice. June 18.

NOTICE is hereby given to all merchants and others, not to credit any person on my account, without a written order from me, as I am determined to pay no debts of any persons contracting, after this date, without my consent.

ROBERT LAWRENCE,

Fletching, June 14, 1790.

Ready Furnished Room.

AGENTEL ready furnished Room to let, Enquire at No. 26, Duke-street.—Two or three gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, on reasonable terms.